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MISSION

Of the Socialist Labor Party.

Address Delivered in Buffalo by Philip Jackson.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Workingmen:—There is nothing more incumbent upon the wage workers of this country to-day, than that they should fully appreciate and understand the magnitude and importance of "the mission of the S. L. P." That Party has come into existence as a direct result of the rapidly changing conditions of our industrial methods and the mission that it seeks to fulfill is to reorganize those conditions upon a just and equitable basis by the abolition of wage slavery and the inauguration of the Socialist Commonwealth.

Any newspaper or periodical, any parson or old-time politician, any idealistic reformer or brotherly love potato patch Mayor will tell you that existing society is all wrong, corrupt and unhappy. But the S. L. P. alone is capable of telling you the scientific causes and the scientific remedies for the injustice and iniquity from which the working class is suffering so intensely at the present time. When you understand those causes and appreciate those remedies you will find no difficulty in comprehending the importance and justice of the mission of the S. L. P.

Just as in the old time prior to the time of Galileo it was maintained that the sun ran around the earth every twenty-four hours and some in the name of God dared to kill those who attempted to prove the truth—that the earth turned on its own axis; so the modern capitalist class, in the name of their capitalist Christianity, dares to ostracise those who attempt to prove the truth, that it is not individual piety that makes a just system of industry, but that the exact opposite is the truth—a just system of industry will make individual goodness possible.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The system of industry under which we now live is known as the capitalist system. And out of its "free" competition, its concentration of wealth in the hands of a few; its development of labor-saving machinery and the consequent impoverishment of the working class that has been co-existent with this capitalist system; we now see, more plainly than ever before, the intense class struggle that is going on in society between the owners of capital and their wage slave dependents. It has recently been stated that now that Mr. Carnegie has retired from business and quit bossing labor, his income will continue to be $20,000 a day. That means that workingmen must still be deeced, in some way or other, to pay this $20,000. It has also been stated that Mr. Rockefeller has a larger income than all the 9,000,000 colored people in this country put together, and that means that nine millions of people must go hungry, cold, ignorant and wretched. In every instance the accompaniment of one rich man is a large army of workingmen with their helpless and suffering wives and children.

In the face of this intense class struggle and all its accompanying crime and debauchery, the capitalist parson has the impudence to tell you that it is the will of God; that you must be individually good and wait till you die for your wages. But Karl Marx, like the illustrious Galileo, has proved that this reasoning proceeds from the wrong end of the combination of individuality and industrial methods. He has shown that industrial methods determine your individual morality and happiness and that your intellect should be used to perform its legitimate functions of understanding and guiding your economic methods of production and exchange.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Under the present system, what has happened? Within the memory of men still living the people of these United States were living in a near approximation to economic equality. Any man could own a farm or get possession of the requisite tools of his trade to start in business on his own account. But the free competition of capitalism got in its little work and there throughout the country one family jumped up to be millionaires and millions of people slid down to be paupers. And where is the so-called middle class to-day? Ask the clerks of the bankruptcy courts, the sheriffs and the auctioneers. One million families own eighty per cent. of the nation's wealth and fourteen million families either own nothing now or will soon be foreclosed. What are you going to do about it?

The first thing to do is to understand the causes of this splitting up of society into plutocrats and paupers. Then organize into the political party of your class. And then inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth.

PHASES OF THE MISSION.

These are the three phases of the mission of the S. L. P.—to educate the working class in scientific economics, to organize them into a class-conscious political party and to exercise their political power to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. And by that we mean, that the land and machinery that is required by those who expend their labor-power in the production and distribution of socially useful things shall be public property and be operated under the direction of the whole people for their proper purpose of supplying human wants instead of, as now, for the distorted purpose of grinding out private profits.

Let us briefly examine this private ownership, capitalist business, and we shall soon see what it inevitably leads to. Capitalists go into business and produce commodities, not because they want those commodities nor because they want to feed the hungry, clothe the naked or warm the shivering; but because they want to exchange those commodities for money and then use that money to increase their capital on the one hand, an buy more labor-power to produce more commodities on the other hand. But the laborer, the man who owns no capital and has nothing to sell but his labor-power, has to sell that labor-power on the labor market just like the manufacturer sells his picture books or his whiskey on the picture market or the whiskey market—for what it will fetch in competition with others in the same line.

SURPLUS VALUE.

When the manufacturer secures his plant and raw materials he has invested a certain amount of constant capital; but this constant capital has no power in itself to produce anything; he must now employ human beings to expend their labor-power in the transformation of these raw materials into commodities. When this transformation has taken place, our capitalist finds that he still has his buildings and machinery, minus the wear and tear of the operation; the raw materials that he bought also reappear in some form or other in the finished commodities. The labor-power that he bought is the force that has caused the whole transformation and has given to those raw materials a greater value than they had before such labor-power was expended upon them.

For this labor-power he has spent a certain amount of money or variable capital—and just watch how it varies—and now he adds together the different expenses of producing his commodities. His constant capital, as we said before, is all represented, or reappears, at the end of the manufacturing process. The labor-power that his variable capital bought, and which is the only thing that adds value to the products, is also found crystallized into those products. Now, suppose he has paid out altogether $10,000, and that after he has exchanged his commodities for money on the market he finds that on again figuring up the total, he has $11,000, the question arises, Whence came the extra $1,000?

It is quite evident that he got this value out of labor-power that he did not pay for. If $1,000 represented his variable capital at the start and it has now "varied" into $2,000 it is again quite evident that his workingmen have created $2,000 worth of value for which they were paid only $1,000. In other words, they have worked one-half of each day for themselves as necessary labor to keep themselves alive and the other half of each day for the capitalist to keep him in clover.

It is this beautiful operation of this beautiful capitalist system that divides society into two hostile classes out of which the class struggle and all the class antagonisms arise.

ELIMINATION OF CLASSES.

Now let us briefly trace the workings of this capitalist class and then

(Continued on page 3.)



SLATERSVILLE.

A Great Historic Event.

Facts Brought Out by the Strike Now Going on.

Slatersville, beautifully situated as it is, in the very heart of the high hills of Rhode Island has been suffering from the iron power of capitalism, even more than the average mill-town of the country. The mill owned by a corporation composed of the Slater family has been left in the hands of a Superintendent, while the family lived in Europe; one member only visiting Slatersville occassionally to put the screws on a little tighter.

One of our good comrades there told me that many times during the winter he had but $4.00 in his pay-envelope on Saturday night to take home to his wife and three children. As he was one of the most skilful weavers of the suitings manufactured by this mill the conditions can better be imagined than described.

The pressure of such degradation has driven the weavers to desperation. There has been an exodus from the village of all who could obtain money enough to go away, or any hope of getting work in other towns. Those who remain are determined to win in the battle now on between the Alliance and the Superintendent of the mill.

During my visit to Slatersville I realized as never before the educational force of the Alliance, its power as a maker of Socialists. Providence comrades had helped them in their selection of literature and here they had a veritable University of Socialism at their headquarters. Not a home in the village, perhaps, contained more than one or two books, and here they could read undisturbed, here they held many discussions. One after another, the young men gave me such testimony as this: "I have been made a Socialist by the Alliance"; "the Alliance has convinced me that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party for the workingman"; and so on.

This reading and thinking has developed a body of men and women, holding firmly together, determined to "fight it out" along Socialist lines even in the very face of starvation. As I talked with the women in their homes, I found that they were upholding their husbands and fathers; that they, too, realized the importance of this STRIKE FOR PRINCIPLES.

At the open air meeting in the evening there was an attendance of nearly four hundred people. Men and women stood for two hours listening eagerly to the Gospel of Socialism, and words of encouragement from comrades of Providence, Woonsocket and New York.

The political effect of this economic struggle is already in evidence. The voters of the town of North Smithfield, which includes Slatersville, held their annual town meeting for the election of officers at a hall in Slatersville the Monday following the open air meeting of the strikers at which I was present. The Socialist Labor Party had candidates for Town Assessor and Town Sergeant. William F. Taylor, candidate for Assessor, was the Slatersville comrade who was discharged by Supt. Holt as "working against the interests of the corporation," meaning his work in the previous strike, his article to THE PEOPLE explaining conditions in Slatersville, and his determined stand for the increase of pay and recognition of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Immediately after his discharge, after a meeting of the Alliance, the one hundred and thirty men and women, who are now striking, left the mill in a body.

He received 59 votes; the Republican 139, and the Democrat 104. This shows an increase of the vote in this district.

Timothy Manning, the S. L. P. candidate for Sergeant, received 60 votes.

The Socialists also exerted a moral influence on the election. The papers from Woonsocket say that the Socialists were responsible for the politicians of the old parties "putting out their tickets in a more reserved manner."

One paper says: "During the day there were a great many clashes between the leaders of the old parties and the Socialists. The latter were determined to stop any attempt which might be made to purchase votes, but in spite of the vigilance it is said that there were a number who cashed their checks as soon as the result was announced."

We have in this strike at Slatersville a union of French, English, Irish, Scotch and American workingmen and women demanding better economic conditions with a recognized political force backing them in their struggle. Is it not imperative that the Socialists in every corner of our land should see to it that they have the financial support necessary to complete the victory? It is a matter of vital importance, the money must reach them at once. Mill workers are watching their struggle in every town and village in Rhode Island and many are contributing from their own meagre wages, notably the workers of one large rubber trust factory, themselves suffering under bad conditions, contributed in one afternoon the sum of twenty dollars.

If we win, as we expect, it will be a victory not alone for Slatersville, but a triumph for the whole working class organized as a political body against the capitalists.

ELLA REEVE COHEN.

THE PEOPLE.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2 068
In 1890	13 331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21 157
In 1894	33 133
In 1896 (Presidential	36.564
In 1898	**82,204**

Speak thy thought if thou believ'st it,
Let it jostle whom it may,
E'en although the foolish scorn it,
Or the obstinate gainsay;
Every seed that grows to-morrow
Lies beneath the clod to-day.
MACKAY.

THE VOICE OF WASHINGTON'S STATE COMMITTEE.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 6.—At a meeting of the Washington State Committee, held this day, the following resolution was offered and passed by a unanimous vote:

RESOLVED, That the State Committee of the S. L. P. of Washington, do heartily concur in and endorse the action of the State Committee of Virginia on the "Volkszeitung" question, as printed in THE PEOPLE of May 28, 1899; and express our unqualified approval of the stand taken by the N. E. C. and THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts"; and advise that steps be taken to remove all malcontents with our clear-cut principles and uncompromising tactics.

T. J. DEAN, Secretary.

THE VOICE OF RHODE ISLAND'S STATE COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party of the United States has attained the firm confidence of intelligent, class-conscious, proletarian voters and the open hatred of the capitalist class by its rigid adherence to the principles it stands for and its consequent decisive refusal to temper its arguments or mince its assertions to pander to the depravity of labor fakirs, the squeamishness of ignorant reformers, and the treachery of Fabians;

WHEREAS, The S. L. P., by National Convention and general vote has proclaimed the necessity and wisdom of uniting the wage workers for political and economic action on the lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance;

WHEREAS, Unwavering opposition to trade unions that do not adopt and support a class-conscious political programme, and quick, bold, unmitigated condemnation of persons, in and out of the S. L. P., who mislead, intentionally or not, by false issues, or confuse with dilettante statements of scientific Socialism, are imperative on the Party, its members and officials as correctly expressive of the Party's tactics and principles;

WHEREAS, The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association have placed themselves in avowed hostility to the Party's tactics and principles by making a pretense at criticism an opportunity to advocate abandonment of the S. T. & L. A. and a return to the method of "boring from within" pure and simple trade unions, a method discarded and disapproved because of its futility and idiocy; by the employment of a non-Party member in an editorial capacity; by the employment in an editorial position of a person who is individually opposed to the Party's attitude towards the S. T. & L. A.; by a negative cultivation of Debsism and Careyism; by issuing a bogus and fraudulent supplement to the "Vorwaerts"; and by a false, unscientific and untactical position on the question of the payment of taxes, accompanied with figures incorrect and grossly exaggerated, suppressing and misrepresenting information to the contrary, and pilfering the mailing list of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" for the dissemination of its errors in an alleged monthly English edition;

RESOLVED, That the Rhode Island State Committee, S. L. P., condemns the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association as acting contrary to the letter and spirit of the platform and resolutions of the S. L. P. of the United States and the requirements of a true Socialist Movement in this country;

RESOLVED, That the Rhode Island State Committee, S. L. P., approves and supports the majority of the National Executive Committee and the Editors of the Party organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts," in the means they have employed to counteract the harmful and treasonable conduct of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association towards the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Movement of the United States.

RESOLVED, That unless the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association places itself in STRICT SUBORDINATION to the S. L. P., steps be taken at once to divorce the Party and its official organs from all connection with and recognition of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

CHAS. KROLL.
S. FASSEL.
A. GULDBRANDSEN.
CHAS. H. DANA.
J. WITTUM.
W. SAVAGE.
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

POLLUTION AT THE ROOT.

The results of long experiments upon the nutritive effects of alcohol, made by a Professor of Wesleyan University, have been published this week. The report pronounces the potential energies of alcohol to be equal to the potential energies of bread, meat or any other ordinary food materials. Is this discovery valuable? That depends upon its truthfulness. To-day "scientific declarations" upon such subjects come to the lay public polluted at their very roots.

It is an evidence of the demoralization, spread about by capitalism, that views upon subjects of great moment to health and life and happiness can not be accepted with the confidence that is requisite. Only the specialist can KNOW on such subjects; the outside masses can not. Shall they believe? Shall they disbelieve? Never will their minds be so framed as to repose confidence in the utterances of others even on subjects that these have knowledge of, unless they may rely upon their disinterestedness. That reliance Capitalism destroys.

Scientists' signatures pronouncing "pure" articles of food that are wholesale adulterations; scientists' signatures guaranteeing the healing qualities of quack medicines; scientists' endorsements of patent nonsense; scientists' recommendations of "watering places" that are no "watering places";—these and other experiences of similar nature are so numerous as to establish the fact that Science has been brought down to the bargain counter, for sale at so much a yard, a pint or a pound. And such (who knows!) is the recent scientific discovery at Wesleyan University. There might be thousands of dollars in it from the Whiskey Trust to the "discoverer." The discovery may be genuine, but demoralization is absolutely so; so absolutely so as to tower high above it.

Capitalism, at its present stage of rotten-ripeness, is essentially a polluter. It pollutes the sources of thought and of feelings. It turns society into a pawnbroker's shop where nothing, nothing can be taken but at its market value; where the Medal of Honor and the burglar's jimmy, a book of poetry and a bundle of unsold yellow journals are all reduced to one common level.

The dignity of the race awaits the overthrow of the system that, by rendering unsafe the material needs of man, pinions the wings of his moral aspirations.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In Leechburg, Pa., there appears a paper under the title of "The Yankee Socialist." One may well be on his guard when he runs across Socialism with a prefix. The "Yankee Socialist," with its prefix "Yankee," has an other feature that, from the start, causes the experienced to pause: it is printed on yellow paper. But the experienced will not prejudge. While the color of the paper suggests "yellow journalism," and the prefix to its Socialism suggests swindle, a final conclusion should not be reached from mere appearance. In this case, however, a little closer investigation justifies the worst conclusions that both color and prefix join to point to.

Speaking of the Multi-millionaire Yellow Journalist W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York "Journal," the man who raised last year the price of his paper on the wretched waifs who peddle it about for him; the man, who is prostituting, or seeking to, every workingman he can reach; the man who sought last year to buy the Gubernatorial nomination of this State from Dick Croker and was thus willing to stand on the platform of a party that, equally with the Republican, is dripping with the blood of the working class; the man who only yesterday downed his printers on the Pacific;—speaking of this tender lambkin, the "Yellow Yankee Socialist" of Leechburg, Pa., has this to say:

> In our vocabulary of words we find none that will satisfactorily express our admiration for the wizzard of journalism. Born to an enormous fortune; reared in the lap of luxury and refinement, that would make even the great lords of Europe envious, he has allowed his sympathy to go down into the lowly cabin of the toiler, and the promptings of his noble and fearless heart have been unhesitatingly carried out without regard to inroads that might be made upon his estate.

This may be called "yellow" and it may be styled "Yankee"; to us, however, it translates into the yelp of a fawning spaniel who is "talking for a bite"; who, seeing Hearst buying up fakir labor politicians by the job lot, announces himself as ready to be "wizzarded."



To the Comrades and Friends of Section Greater New York:—

THE PEOPLE of May 28 contained an appeal for funds, issued by the comrades of Rhode Island, to be used in sustaining our comrades on strike in Slatersville.

From that appeal it appears that a strike for higher wages and bettered conditions, waged by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, had been won some weeks previous; but as the dominant Socialist spirit, manifested by the S. T. & L. A., had, since the winning of the strike, resulted in the formation of a Section of the S. L. P., the organization of which was impossible before the formation of the S. T. & L. A., the capitalist owners of the mills decided to get rid of the Socialists in Slatersville, and began discharging, one by one, the comrades prominent in the organization of the Section.

Thereupon the comrades of the S. T. & L. A., fearing that if the bosses were allowed to proceed, their hard-earned victory would be nullified, decided to stand up for their rights as citizens and men; after failing in their demand for the reinstatement of the comrades, decided to quit work until such time as the men victimized were taken back.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the strike at Slatersville is waged on behalf of the entire Socialist Movement by the comrades who have so loyally and bravely stood forth.

The capitalist papers of that neighborhood in large type are proclaiming the fight to be one of the Socialist Labor Party against the capitalist parties. And such it is.

Now, therefore, we urge upon all friends and comrades the necessity of holding up the hands of our comrades, who, abjectly poor as most of them are, are refused credit by the stores and will be unable to wage a successful battle unless supported by us.

Donations are received by the Organizer of the Section, the Party press, and the Assembly Districts and Ward Branches of the S. L. P.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Section New York, S. L. P.
64 E. 4th St., New York.

MANIFESTO

Of the "Daily People" Conference.

To the Members of the S. L. P., to its Supporters, Friends and Sympathizers.

Greeting:—The time has come when the need of a daily Socialist Labor Party organ in the English language has become pressing. The need, always felt, has now reached a point that it has become urgent enough to justify extra, even extraordinary, efforts to meet.

At first, when the Party was so small as to call little attention; when as yet, due to the tradition of "Labor Parties" in this country, it was considered a "strike party," out for sale;—in those early days, a daily English Party paper would, indeed, have hastened the hour when the earnestness of the S. L. P. would have been known, and, consequently, its integrity apprehended; in those early days, the lack of a daily Party paper was, however, not the serious weakness it is to-day: the Party's integrity was bound to and did break down suspicion, and, in so far as the hostile capitalist press was concerned, the harm it did us as a Party was limited to the attempt to kill the S. L. P. by silence, and that evil too could be and was overcome by the Party's inherent vigor.

To-day it is otherwise. The very circumstance that the S. L. P. has established its reputation for integrity beyond question, coupled with that other circumstance that its inherent vigor has forced it upon the attention of the foe, and shown them it can not be downed or smothered by silence, has brought on such changed tactics on the part of the enemy that now render imperative the establishment of a Party daily English paper.

Not only does the capitalist press systematically suppress every bit of news that is to the advantage of the working class; not only does it color and even falsify, as recently in the matter of Cœur d'Alene, every event that would convey correct ideas to the readers; not only does it reportorially and editorially seek to fill the ears and eyes of the readers with notions that are harmful to the well-being of the country; not only does it systematically seek to pervert the taste of the reading public,—all in the interest of the robber class of Capital—, but it now goes a step further. As the tide of Socialism can not be hemmed by any of these methods, the capitalist press now seeks to turn the tide aside and run it under ground. Socialism, found invincible by open and direct hostility, is to be, at least is sought to be, waylaid by covert means. Accordingly, the whole capitalist press—from the yellowest up or down to the blackest—, has taken the field to boom decoy-duck and stool-pigeon "Socialisms" set up by themselves. "Anti-Trust" movements engineered by Trust magnates; "Labor Movements" directed by Labor exploiters of high and low degree; "Municipalization" movements with their obverse of "Anti-Taxation" sputterings; etc., etc., and finally "Socialist parties" propped up by Democratic rum-sellers,—such and many more such schemes fill to-day the columns of the capitalist press, with no object in view other than to create confusion and thereby seek to arrest the growth of the little giant—the Socialist Labor Party of America.

Under such circumstances, a daily English weapon of battle has become a necessity; without it, the Party's progress is checked; with it, the Party will be able to throw such an electric search-light over the field as to expose all the machinations of the foe and to enlighten the people.

To urge on the arrival of our daily, the DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE has been established and is endorsed by the National Executive Committee; it is to agitate in behalf of a DAILY PEOPLE by pushing the circulation of the present weekly, and by establishing DAILY PEOPLE Clubs; last, not least, it is to collect funds with which to launch the DAILY PEOPLE at the earliest hour possible.

To the comrades and sympathizers we address this earnest word. Reach us the hand throughout the country. Let us shorten all that is possible the period of the conflict between the Capitalist Class and Working Class. The conflict will be longer or shorter according as the advent of the DAILY PEOPLE is delayed or hastened.

For further information, address: Samuel Klein, 98 Avenue C, New York City.

By order of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference,

SAMUEL KLEIN,
Secretary.

MARYLAND.

To the Maryland and District of Columbia Members of the Socialist Labor Party, and all those who contributed to the General Agitation Fund of 1898:

Baltimore has been chosen as the seat of the Maryland State Committee for the ensuing year. In turning over the books to the new committee the retiring committee make the following report of the work they have done since the organization of the committee.

Pursuant to instructions from National Secretary Kuhn the Maryland State Committee was elected by Section Washington at its regular monthly meeting in March, 1898. At the first meeting of the Committee, held in April, ways and means were considered for getting information as to the work possible in the State; and as a result subscription lists bearing the following pledge were issued:

"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to pay monthly for the period of six months to the Maryland State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party the sums set opposite our names, said money to be used to defray the expenses of an organizer for Maryland during the coming summer and fall. All subscriptions will be due on the first of each month, beginning with May, and are to be remitted to Julian Pierce, (Financial Secretary of the State Committee,) 101 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

On those lists pledges to the amount of $44.50 were obtained in Washington alone. Lists were also sent to Sections Baltimore, Hagerstown, and Canton, but no pledges were received from them. Section Hagerstown, being a newly-organized Section, could not be expected to raise much of a fund; Canton was small numerically; and Baltimore was considerably demoralized by local disagreements. These facts were known by the State Committee at the time the lists were issued. Consequently we expected no more than a hearty side support from them, and as a basis for our work relied largely on the money raised in Washington.

There were 36 subscribers to the agitation fund. Two subscribers pledged $5 a month; one pledged $4 a month; one pledged $2.50 a month; two pledged $2 a month; nineteen pledged $1 a month; seven pledged 50 cents a month; and four pledged 25 cents a month.

If each of the subscribers had paid the sum pledged, $267 would have been realized from this fund alone; but owing to some of the subscribers being out of work and others leaving Washington $43 became uncollectable, and hence from the subscription fund only $224 were realized. From other sources, however, various sums were secured, so that for the fourteen months ending May 31, 1899, the income of the State Committee amounted to $352.09, as will appear in the financial statement given elsewhere in this report.

From the pledges obtained we believed that the income of the State Committee for six months would enable us to keep out an organizer for four months; and in June, Comrade Arthur Keep was chosen organizer on wages of $10 a week, he to pay his own personal expenses, such as board, laundry, etc., and the Committee to pay all other bills. [It may here be stated that after nine weeks of this arrangement it became evident that our resources were not going to hold out, and for the remainder of the campaign (eight weeks) Comrade Keep was paid no wages, the Committee advancing him his expenses only.] The organizer left Washington for Baltimore on the 3d of July, and spent ten days in that city getting Section Baltimore in working condition and determining what the outlook was for Congressional candidates.

During the next week a run was made to Havre de Grace, Port Deposit, and Elkton for the purpose of securing information relative to that part of the State. The approaching convention in Baltimore demanded the presence of the organizer, and on July 18 William Whipky was nominated for Congress in the Third District ,and Theobald Meyer in the Fourth. According to the best information available the Socialist Labor Party had polled in the Third District at a prior election a sufficiently large vote to entitle its candidate to a place on the ballot without the necessity of circulating a petition, and consequently no attempt was made to get names for Whipky. In the Fourth District, however, 300 signatures were required, and as soon as the necessary blanks could be secured the work of soliciting signatures began.

On July 19, Comrades Keep and Coleman went to the Port Deposit locality, there being quite a number of small manufacturing towns in the nearby portions of Cecil County. During the next few days speeches were made and literature distributed in Havre de Grace, Port Deposit, Frenchtown, Rising Sun, Elkton, Northeast, and Berryville. They returned to Baltimore on July 27, and the following day the organizer left for Ellicott City.

Near Ellicott City there are a few cotton factories—at Oella, Alberton, and Grays—and a number of days were spent in individual work and distributing literature. The organizer then went to Hagerstown.

A Section had been organized at Hagerstown the preceding November, but owing to the absence of a speaker to keep up the interest it collapsed about the time the State Committee was elected. The organizer spent the better part of a week in getting the members together, so that a candidate for Congress could be nominated in the Sixth District.

In the meantime it had been discovered that the collection of signatures in Baltimore was not progressing as rapidly as desired. Comrade Coleman had been nominated for Congress in the Second District. Three hundred names were required to get Meyer's name on the ballot and three hundred more names would be necessary to nominate Coleman. The members of Section Baltimore were all obliged to work every day at their trades, and in addition to this toil for bread they were compelled to put in their evenings canvassing for signatures; all of which is more labor than the average man can endure. The Committee realized this, and on August 18 instructed the organizer to return to Baltimore and assist in securing signatures for the nomination papers of Meyer and Coleman. During the next thirty days the organizer, with the exception of a few days' leave of absence in New York, put in his time in Baltimore.

In this interim Section Hagerstown had nominated Comrade John Bonner of Hagerstown for Congress in the Sixth District. The Sixth District includes the mining Section of Maryland. We did not wish to let the campaign close without taking the message of Socialism to the miners, and on Sept. 21 Comrade Keep was ordered to proceed to Hagerstown, and from there to make a tour of Allegheny County for general agitation and for securing signatures for Bonner's nomination.

During the next two weeks a number of signatures were obtained for Bonner's papers and the lists left in good hands, manifestoes and other literature distributed, and speeches made in Westernport, Barton, Lonaconing, Frostburg, Ocean, Midland, Pompey Smash, and Hagerstown. A meeting was advertised for Cumberland, but rain prevented it.

About this date, with the time for filing nomination certificates nearly expired, the versatile Secretary of State discovered that we were not entitled to nominate by convention in the Third District. There were but a few days left to nominate by petition, and the organizer was sent to Baltimore to remain there till the end of the campaign. The story of the next three weeks can best be told in the words of the organizer's report to the State Committee:

"On reaching Baltimore, I went to see the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, who informed me that we would have to nominate by petition in the Third District. Petition blanks were gotten out, and for the next week I spoke every night in different parts of Baltimore, getting signatures wherever we could.

"On Wednesday, October 17, we had secured 130 names in the Second District, 334 names in the Third District, 385 names in the Fourth District, and 309 names in the Sixth District. The Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts having enough names, the petitions were prepared and taken by me to Annapolis. On Friday, October 21, we were informed that in the petitions from the Sixth and Third Districts enough names had been shown to be either the names of unregistered voters or the names of voters not living in the Congressional districts for which they signed to bring the number below the required 300 in each case, and that consequently the names of our candidates from those districts could not be printed on the ballot. In the Fourth District a good many names were rejected, but not enough to deprive Comrade Meyer of his place on the ballot.

"I immediately demanded of the Secretary of State a list of the rejected names for the Third and Sixth Districts, sent those for the Sixth to our friends in Hagerstown and Allegheny County for investigation, and proceeded to investigate the Third District rejections myself. In this district 46 names had been thrown out. In the official list of registered voters I found six out of the 46, and had them added to the list; these, however, were not enough to bring the number up to the 300, and so far as the Third District is concerned we were under the law not entitled to a place on the ballot.

"In the Sixth District we found that the Secretary of State had violated precedent law, but with limited time and little money at our disposal we could not take the matter into court.

"Of one thing we were sure—the name of Comrade Meyer, would appear on the ballot, and in that district the work must be done. We secured two transparencies and a platform, and from then till election day I spoke every night in the Fourth District. On the Monday before election we divided the Fourth District into fifteen smaller districts, and volunteers were sent to each district with packages of literature for house to house distribution. In this way ten thousand handbills were distributed, and about seven thousand copies of other leaflets. On election day Comrade Meyer polled about 300 votes, which is nearly as many as we polled last year in the whole city."

It should be observed here that the educational work done in other parts of the State will prove its virtue this fall (1899), when the Governor and other State officers are elected.

On the first of July Section Washington had 8,000 leaflets on hand, all of which were turned over to the State Committee. The organizer discovered miscellaneous leaflets in the possession of the other Sections, and those leaflets he distributed. There were also about 2,000 leaflets ordered from New York. Ten thousand manifestoes were printed for circulation throughout the State, and on election day and the day preceding 10,000 handbills, containing in brief the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, were distributed in Baltimore. Further, the Committee took twenty-five copies a week of THE PEOPLE during the summer and fall and sent them to interested persons met by the organizer throughout Maryland. Extra copies of THE PEOPLE were also used. Altogether, not less than thirty-five thousand pieces of Socialist literature were distributed in the State between July 1 and election day.

All of this labor and literature cost money. In the printed reports sent to the Sections and other interested parties will be found a financial statement, the receipts and expenditures for the fourteen months being itemized and classified. Here we will give but the summary, as follows: Total receipts, $352.09; total expenditures, $338.02; balance on hand May 31, 1899, and turned over to the new State Committee, $14.07.

In closing this report the State Committee wishes to thank, in the name of the proletariat of the world, all those who have aided us in disseminating the truths of Socialism.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Financial Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1899.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Uncle Sam—So long as the capitalist class rules you need not look for improvement: it won't come.

Brother Jonathan—Brother "capitalist class"! There is no such thing as "capitalist class." We are all capitalists.

U. S.—You among them?

B. J.—Yes, I among them.

U. S.—And what does your "capital" consist in?

B. J.—In what? (stretching out his arms) In these.

U. S.—Do you imagine that the Spanish Admiral Montojo at Manila and his men had no arms?

B. J.—They certainly had arms.

U. S.—And are you aware that he had more men under him than Dewey had?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And yet Dewey and the fewer men under him mopped up Manila Bay with Montojo?

B. J.—Guess they did.

U. S.—How did they manage that?

B. J.—They had infinitely superior guns, and all that.

U. S.—Superior war material?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—But I thought you said Montojo had more men with him, and, accordingly, more arms and hands.

B. J.—But arms and hands are not war material.

U. S.—Accordingly, what would you think of me if I said to you, "Bother war materials; there is no such thing as a man equipped with war material; we are all so equipped; look at my arms and hands; these are my war materials";—what would you say to that?

B. J. looks at U. S. in blank amazement.

U. S.—Have you been struck with dumbness?

B. J.—How can you call arms and hands war materials?

U. S.—That's absurd, ain't it?

B. J.—I should think so!

U. S.—Just so absurd it is for you to call your arms and hands capital.

B. J.—What then is "capital"?

U. S.—To be entitled to the term capital a thing must combine two qualities:

1. It must be a tool, or implement of labor: that quality alone excludes your arms and hands; your arms and hands are not the product of human labor, implements of labor are;

2. It must be powerful enough to disable those who do not own it from competing with him who does.

From this last it follows that a thing may be capital at one time and not capital at another; capital at one place and not capital at another place.

B. J.—Why, that becomes very much mixed up.

U. S.—Only if you don't hold firmly to the definition. The loom that preceded the Northrop loom was capital in New England so long as the Northrop loom did not exist, because that predecessor was powerful enough to exclude competition; but just as soon as the Northrop loom shall have been thoroughly introduced, the old loom ceases to be capital because the Northrop loom is so much more powerful.

Likewise, if the old loom, that ceased to be capital in New England because of the advent of the Northrop loom, is shipped to some distant corner where the Northrop loom has not yet been set up, it will there be capital, while in New England it would not be.

B. J.—I can see that.

U. S.—Then, also, take this illustration, which reduces the matter to dollars and cents. Thirty odd years ago $500 sufficed to set up a brewery in this city; Ehret, the brewer, did so. That $500 represented the value of the implements of a brewery and were capital then; to-day $500,000 would be needed to set up a brewery with any chance of success as a competitor.

B. J.—I heard of that.

U. S.—But you did not digest its significance. Capital, especially to-day, is such a large aggregate of wealth as can defy competition in production. The class that hold that is the capitalist class; you had better not say "bother" about it, or you will get left as Montojo did at Manila.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

STARK CO., O., S. L. P.

CANTON, O., June 9.—The S. L. P. of Stark County held a well attended convention Sunday, June 4, at Socialist Headquarters in Canton. Besides Canton members, comrades were present from Massillon, E. Greenville, Sippo and North Lawrence. The meeting was opened by singing the Marseillaise. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the national platform and the tactics of the S. L. P., as enunciated by our national organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," and endorsing the stand taken by the National Executive Committee against the "Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

Comrade Lavin, who was a delegate to the State Convention held at Columbus on May 28, made a report, showing the steady progress the S. L. P. has been making in this State. He also gave an outline of the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, which were also endorsed. The following ticket was nominated:

For Common Pleas Judge—H. P. Hull, of Canton.

For Representatives—J. T. Jenkins, of Massillon; J. H. T. Juergens, of Canton; Robert Legg, of Sippo.

Probate Judge—Chas. Pfirman, of Canton.

Prosecuting Attorney—H. G. Schlosser, of Greenville.

Treasurer—H. O. Bucklin, of Canton.

Sheriff—Roger Kisk, of North Lawrence.

Commissioner—Nicolas Weltlich, of Massillon.

Infirmary Director—Fred Ney, of Canton.

Short addresses were made by various comrades. Comrade Legg, of Sippo, stated that the miners in the Massillon district are in a miserable condition, that most of them had only been working five days in two months. He said they could not live, but only existed. He saw no use of belonging to the U. M. W., as that organization was totally in the hands of such fakirs as Mike Ratchford, John P. Jones, et al. The only hope for the miners lay in the S. T. & L. A. and they would proceed at an early date to organize under the red banner of Socialism.

We had a strong Section of the S. L. P. at East Greenville, but most of the comrades had moved to Colfax, Mich. They organized there, but there were not enough left at Greenville to keep the Section up. Comrade Legg thought by organizing the S. T. & L. A. they would lay the foundation for a new Section.

With three rousing cheers for the S. L. P. the Convention adjourned.

J. J.

P. S.—Anyone in Stark County wishing to aid us in getting signatures on state or county petition lists may apply to: Organizer Section Canton, 1106 High street, Canton, O.

MISSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

the sufferings of this wage slave class, and I think we will understand why it is the mission of the S. L. P. to eliminate this class struggle by making the means of production public property and giving to each worker the full proceeds of his labor-power.

Although labor is the fountain head and source of all wealth, our employing capitalist cannot retain the whole of the fleecings of labor for his own use. The land owner wants rent, the banker wants interest on his loan or mortgage, the professional politicians who bolster up the robbery by bad laws demand taxes, the capitalist clergy who persuade ignorant workers that it is God's will that they should continue to be his sheep (the capitalist's) and submit contentedly to being fleeced, demand pew rents; drummers and advertisers demand their payments and in fact all kinds of human parasites nibble at the wealth which the working class alone has created. And in the midst of all this scrambling amongst the non-producers for a bite of the bread produced by the sweat of other fellows' brow.

The capitalist fleecers compete with each other for the fun of doing the fleecing. One steals a march on the other by introducing some labor-saving device and discharging a lot of his workmen. By this means he increases the amount of his constant capital and reduces the proportion of his variable capital that he pays as weges. Or in other words he intensifies the labor-power of those whom he still employs and increases the degree of fleecing. Then his competitors must also adopt similar or better methods or get out of business. But by this time his constant capital has so increased that, even at a lower rate of profit on it, he has a larger income than those doing business in a smaller way. Consequently, one by one, the small ones fail and the big ones expand their trade and concentrate capital. Finally, only a few big capitalists are left in any line of business, and then they adopt the principles of brotherly love for each other and form a trust that defies competition. If you are in the trust you are all right, but if you are out, you are very liable to get into the poor-house instead.

All this time the aggregate bulk of capital is rapidly increasing and calling for larger and larger amounts of profit, interest and rent to be drawn from what the working class produces. Consequently, as the capitalist class get fewer and richer, the working class get larger and poorer and the class struggle intensifies.

WAGES.

And now, to return to the workers and the money wages that they get in exchange for their labor-power, we find that the amount of wealth that they produce by the aid of improved machinery is ever greater and greater, while the amount of their wages remains almost stationary.

The capitalist starts by exchanging money for commodities, the laborers start by exchanging their labor-power commodity for money and the amount of money that they get as wages for that commodity is based upon the cost of living, influenced by supply of and demand for labor-power.

Hence, the greater the improvements in labor-saving machinery, the less is the demand for human labor-power and the lower the rate of wages. And the money that is paid as wages only serves as checks which the laborers must again exchange for the commodities they need. In this second exchange, the retail dealers also knock off a profit on every transaction, so that in actual commodity value the workers are again fleeced of a portion of what their labor-power produced, until the naked truth stands out and shows that the real value of what they get is only about one-fourth of the real value that they create.

In other words, they work one day for their own class and three days for the capitalist class. And the greater the improvements in machinery and the higher the degree of systematic production, the fewer of them are needed and the less they get. Less and less ability and training is required to be a worker, women take the places of men, and children drive out their own mothers, that the capitalists may thrive. Men are becoming tramps, women are forced to immoral lives, and children are the helpless slaves of a soulless system. Even where father, mother and children are all employed in some gradgrind industry, the whole of them together get no more pay than the father alone could get when mechanical skill and physical strength were the requisite qualities of a mechanic.

The same forces that reduce the number and increase the wealth of the capitalist class act in the opposite direction and increase the number and reduce the wealth of the working class. What can they do? Their labor is the most perishable of all commodities. If not immediately sold it is forever lost. Can they combine? They have combined in labor unions. They have attempted to fight capital with capital, and in every trade the larger amount of capital in the hands of the capitalist has won. Nevertheless, labor unions have educated the workers along the lines of organized action and as soon as the rank and file of labor organizations learn enough not to be divided by fake leaders on election day, they will hold together in a class-conscious body at the ballot box, where numbers count, under the leadership of the S. L. P. and completely emancipate themselves from wage slavery and all its accompanying evils.

The most difficult part of the mission of the S. L. P. is this education of the working class. There so many schemes concocted by the lackeys of the capitalists to keep them divided into factions, that only as the S. L. P. grows in strength and points out to them the hypocricies and illusions of capitalism and as they become class-conscious, do they decide to throw overboard all national, religious and political differences and determine to stand together with unshakable solidarity on the one platform of the wage workers' interests—the abolition of all forms of profit, interest and rent.

GENUINE SOCIALISM.

This, and this alone, is the genuine article of Socialism. But there are imitations. Capitalist society is so prone to be fraudulent and to get up bogus articles for profit that it even has the grit to imitate a genuine revolution. The goody-good, step-at-a-time, tax-paying, mortgaged middle class imitators come along in their yellow-hued journals and coax you to vote for them and for municipal ownership as the first step to Socialism.

Don't be foolish; that broad road leads only to destruction for the wage workers. These gentry see the coming victory of labor and they want to switch it off for another thousand years. They want to reduce their own taxes and gain for themselves another lease of life. Then, while you are watching them become secure they will quietly disfranchise those who own no property, and instead of getting Socialism, you will have to fight over again, for possession of the power—the ballot—to establish it.

These people see that the ownership of a street railroad, a gas works or an electric light plant is a nice thing for the few men who own them, and they say: "Now, if we—the property owners—only owned these public utilities as well as what we now, the profits from these railroads and gas works, etc., instead of going into the pockets of a few rich men, would go into the city treasury and we should, consequently, not have to pay any taxes; i. e., the profits would go to the property owners of the city instead of to a few private owners, as they do now." But profits must still be made; and for profits to be made the wage worker must still be fleeced, consequently, the wage worker remains exactly where he was before—in poverty.

On the other hand, the S. L. P. would make these public utilities, as well as all industries, public property to be conducted at actual cost of operation so that there could be no profits and, consequently, no fleecing of the workers. This is the standard that the S. L. P. measures by. And when any flippant reformer, or newspaper, or journal, or sweet smiling, bad cigar politician comes along and asks you to vote for any short cut scheme to the Co-operative Commonwealth, be sure to find out if there is any kind of profit, rent or interest to be left for anyone after his scheme goes into effect. If there is, he is an enemy of the S. L. P., and if not, he belongs in its ranks.

There is no middle-of-the-road between Capitalism and Socialism. The working class must stand together in that only solid political body that recognizes no distinctions of nationality, religion or trade; where the only division of society that is taken into account is that economic division of capitalist and wage worker; and by this political power, expressed through that Party, they must once and forever emancipate the whole human family from oppression and slavery of every kind and give to all human beings an equal opportunity for physical and mental development and the enjoyment of life in its fullest sense.

Attention Book Workers!

A mass meeting of all the book workers of New York and vicinity will take place on the 22d of this month, at Pearl Hall, 475 Pearl street

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

An Ohiote who Knows a Thing or Two and Can Forsee Several More.

To THE PEOPLE.—The National Convention of 1896 was important in that the lines on which the battle of the working class should be fought were well laid down. The convention of 1900 will be still more important in that it will be representative of that movement whose lines laid down in 1896 has now become an aggressive militant force; a force which is all the time becoming aware of its strength, its dignity and its power, and because of that is taking a more aggressive militant position.

Within the last three years we have forged ahead faster than ever before, new Sections have been added to our rolls; new fields are being tilled by our workers; a great number of new and verile men have joined our ranks and are enthusiastically pushing our propaganda.

More and more is the fact becoming apparent that we are a party of action and not of words merely; more and more is it to be looked upon with increasing respect by the great body of the working class.

Such being so, it is necessary that at the convention of 1900 this Party of ours should be well represented; that that convention being attended by delegates from all Sections of the country, they may go back carrying with them added knowledge of the movement; added ability to break the lines of the enemy and to unmask the enemies of the Party who attempt to pose as friends.

As the Party grows stronger, attempts to side-track it will, no doubt, grow more numerous; enemies naked and open will attempt to thwart its will. Against all these attempts we must be prepared, and the best way to acquire that preparedness is to have the convention of 1900 well representative of the militant up-to-date element who have brought the Party to its present proud position, and who at that convention will make the Party a thoroughly militant force, steadily marching towards its goal; with no time for hair-splitting dissertations; intolerant of freaks and fatuous worshippers of stuffed idols. These latter gentlemen can get up their own concerns, whither, when wishing relaxation, we can drop in and be amused at their circus, in the past much amusement has been caused by several of them—but the Socialist Labor Party will in 1900 reaffirming its position put upon its banners, in large letters, the words: "We are in for fight," and those who wish to play the mountebank and run mutual admiration circuses can do so.

Therefore I suggest that funds be collected to send delegates. Let Sections start lists, give entertainments, and in ways get together sufficient funds with which to send delegates. S. L. P.

Columbus, Ohio, June 6.

McKeesport's First Open air Meeting.

To THE PEOPLE.—A bit of news from the McKeesport Section, S. L. P., will be interesting. This Section held their second open air meeting in this city last Saturday evening on the corner of Fifth avenue and Walnut street (the center of the city). Comrade S. Schulberg was the speaker for the evening. At 8 o'clock sharp Comrade Edward Messer mounted the box and with a five minute speech opened the meeting, then introducing Comrade Schulberg of Philadelphia, Pa., who so successfully organized the Schoen Steel Car Company's employés in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Comrade Schulberg took the box amid cheers, applause, and whistling. This attracted the attention of passers-by and the crowd increased from 75 to about 200. The audience seemed spellbound for at least an hour and 40 minutes. All during this time our young comrade pounded away at them, bringing the argument home to the workers at every point. They cheered, they whistled, and they interrupted by saying: "That's right"; "Hear, hear"; and "That's no lie." This meeting seemed to bring the desired results.

But I wish to let the comrades know of the most interesting part of the meeting, that was while Schulberg was pounding away Comrade Kerr and myself took an arm-full of pamphlets, "The Class Struggle," "What Means This Strike," "Utopia to Science," and many others, went among the crowd and sold 26 of them at 5 cents each. We gave out about 200 copies of THE PEOPLE. This was the first time McKeesport Section ever attempted to sell literature at meetings. You may bet, hereafter there will be someone assigned to attend to this at every meeting.

The meeting was only advertised by a large transparency being carried through the streets during the day. There was quite a number of coal miners in the crowd, several of them came to me after the meeting and wanted to know if we could not send them a speaker. They will arrange the meeting at any time to suit the speaker. McKeesport Section is in good shape, the majority of its members are young men and are very active. Meetings of the Section are held every second and fourth Sunday (2:30 p. m.) in Layfayette Hall, 416 Market street. There are about 6,000 Swedes in this city. H. MORGAN.

McKeesport, Pa., June 7.

More Humors on the "Tax."

To THE PEOPLE.—The following sad and doleful story of a tax-payer deserves to go hurtling down the ages along with other stories of man's inhumanity to man and THE PEOPLE'S inhuman treatment of the long suffering "heavily burdened" tax-payer.

In the same 14th Assembly District where lives the "workingman" who buys his beer by the barrell, there lives another man who drinks a quart of champagne each morning at breakfast.

The tale told by this tax-payer runs thus:

"You say the workingman don't pay the taxes?"

"Yes."

"Why, look at the tax on champagne?"

"Tax on champagne, no workingman drinks champagne."

"I do, a quart every morning."

"What are you giving us; on two dollars a day you drink a quart champagne every day?"

"Yes."

"Oh say, come off! how can you?"

"Oh, I gets it where I works, it lays around and—I takes it."!!

The laugh which broke out from the unfeeling non-tax-payers who were present disturbed the tax-payer to such an extent that the story could not be finished.

Now my idea is this: This story proves conclusively that the workingman does pay the taxes, for this reason:

If there was no tax on champagne those who buy it, and for whom this tax-payer works, would not consider it of great value and would leave still more bottles lying around.

So that, whereas, but one bottle now follows the tax-payer home, in the case of there being no tax two bottles of champagne could very easily be filled with a desire to pedestrianize in the direction of the "tax-payer."

Thus he might drink his quart, and allow the wife and 6 little ones to divide the other quart between them.

You MUST change your opinion, Mr. Editor, in the face of these facts, and begin at once an agitation for lower, or no taxes on champagne otherwise, well—otherwise!

TAX-PAYER.

New York, June 10.

Light Upon the Newark Resolution.

To THE PEOPLE.—An explanation of the vote at Newrak, June 4, on the "Volkszeitung's" controversy with the Party by Section Essex County, N. J., is not amiss.

An adjourned meeting was held and almost immediately after the meeting opened, this correspondent introduced the below resolution, which he handed to the secretary of the meeting to read:

WHEREAS, It having been clearly demonstrated that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" by its attacks on an article on taxation in the "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan" column of our English national Party organ, THE PEOPLE," has brought into prominence a matter of small moment to the working class of America; and

WHEREAS, The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" has persistently ignored the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in its columns, and has studiously suppressed reference to it in copies of articles from the "Vorwaerts"; and

WHEREAS, These tactics are an obstacle to successfully carry out the will of our last national convention, and of our State convention, and will undoubtedly do much to hamper the cause of uncompromising scientific Socialism in America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section Essex County, N. J., S. L. P., in joint meeting assembled, do endorse the action of our last national convention and of our State convention, and that we endorse the execution and interpretation of same by our National Executive Committee and the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" on the question of taxation; and of the S. T. & L. A. as the most practical factor in advancing the progress of the S. L. P. and improving the condition of the workingman immediately; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we condemn the policy and tactics pursued by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and its use of the Party mailing list without the permission of the N. E. C.

Comrade Fischer then came forward with another resolution in the opposite sense, and, strange to say, the chairman ruled that the second resolutions be read first, discussed, and if defeated the first resolution be voted upon without further discussion.

Points of order were raised and the chairman agreed that the above resolution, being the first handed to the secretary, should be discussed upon the moving and seconding for their adoption and should they be defeated, the Fischer resolution would be taken up.

The above resolution was accordingly moved and seconded for adoption and discussed until six o'clock, when they were voted upon and defeated by a vote of 21 to 19. The chairman then made the remarkable ruling that the above resolution having been defeated, the Fischer resolution would be immediately voted upon. Comrade Carless raised the point of order that the Fischer resolution was not properly before the meeting, as it had not been moved and seconded for adoption, had not been discussed and therefore could not be voted upon intelligently; also that there were undoubtedly members present who had voted to reject the above resolution who would vote likewise against the Fischer resolution after a full and proper discussion. The chairman, no matter how well-intentioned, through his forgetfulness of the arrangement made at the beginning of the meeting and through his ignorance of parliamentary usage, ruled the points not well taken, and upon Carless' appeal the chair was sustained by the same "21 to 19."

The resolutions of Comrade Fischer were then voted upon and passed by a third "21 to 19."

This "21 to 19" out of a voting strength in Essex County of about 120 is a remarkable ratio.

It is singular that not one of the "21" could speak English fairly and yet their whole argument was not about the resolution but can be summed up in a nutshell here for the whole "21," with but very few exceptions, said:

"I am loyal to the Party principles."

"I am in favor of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

"I endorse the National Convention."

"But I am against the tactics of the National Executive Committee and the use of slanderous language by the Editor of THE PEOPLE."

"De Leon must be downed."

And it is more remarkable that the evident reason of these "21," with two notable exceptions, for voting against the above resolution should be the use of slanderous language by the Editor of THE PEOPLE, when all of them who spoke apologized for the fact that they could not speak and understand English properly, and that in spite of this they should set themselves up as judges of what English terms are "slanderous," without any inquiry into the meaning of such terms and the foundation for their use by the Editor of THE PEOPLE for the good of the Party.

The "notable exceptions" referred to made post mortem statements as follows:

Notable Exception No. 1—"I voted against Cohen's resolution and for Fischer's because when Keep spoke he made insulting remarks against me as a Jew."

Notable Exception No. 2—"I voted against Cohen's resolution and for Fischer's because Carless said the Germans cannot understand English."

Both of these "notable exceptions" are "loyal" Socialists—loyal to nothing but their skins which they themselves prick with fancied insults and on a question of great moment to the Party fling their loyalty to the winds in order to feed their inward sensitiveness.

The statement that Keep made insulting or any other reference to Jews is an absolute lie.

The other that Carless said the Germans could not properly understand English is true, and they themselves admitted it by apologizing for it.

Had these two "notable" worthies voted their "honest" opinion the above resolution would have passed and the real sentiment of the Section been expressed.

It is another fact that Branch 5, Essex County, was totally unrepresented, due undoubtedly to their own neglect.

Another remarkable fact is that all the aggressive workers for the Socialist movement in Essex County with the possible exception of one or two members are of the "19."

But the result of Sunday's meeting should and will not discourage the "19."

It shows them that there are superficial men in our ranks who claim to be "loyal" Socialists and it will spur us on to renewed vigor to organize the workers into the S. T. & L. A. and bring new members into the Party, until Section Essex County has been raised to the high position in the Socialist Movement of America that it should hold and I predict that within six months another "21 to 19" will be as impossible as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle.

Aggressive Socialists of Essex County, forward!

LOUIS COHEN.

East Orange, N. J., June 8.

Tolstoi on Peace.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the last Sunday's "Journal" appeared a very interesting letter on the Hague Peace Conference by Count Leo Tolstoi. I consider this letter interesting, mainly for the reason that it comes from the pen of the individual who is supposed to be the most noble and ideal man of our age. It is really surprising how even a genuis as Tolstoi can form most erroneous ideas simply by overlooking very important facts. Now to the letter itself.

The principal idea of the letter is the statement of its author that "the refusals of individuals to enter the army are of extraordinary importance, and that these heroes will free the world from militarism."

Now this is a most erroneous statement, for have not the United States of America an army, let it be a small one, and still the Government of the United States does not compel its citizens to enter the army? And how about our last war with Spain? The U. S. had no army, but this obstacle did not keep them away from declaring war with Spain. How is all this to be explained? The reasons are obvious. At our times when there are so many thousands of thousands going around idle and starving it is very easy to raise any army you would want it. And the last war proved that there were even more volunteers than the States had any need of.

Now is it not strange that the Americans not being compelled by the Government to enter the army still do it? I believe together with Tolstoi that "nobody likes to kill or to be killed," therefore if American citizens enter the army it is because their circumstances compel them to it.

And is not count L. Tolstoi aware of the fact that any capitalist, thanks to his wealth, is always able to raise an army of thousands, who will be ready to kill and to be killed, provided they are paid for their services.

I think all this sufficient to prove that armies and all the evils they cause cannot be abolished only because individuals will refuse to obey the orders of the Government but, on the contrary, even if all other countries like the United States will abolish military service, still there will be armies, for there are enough people at present who are compelled by starvation to take up any job, provided it will keep them well-fed and warm.

And may Tolstoi preach, whatever he pleases, Socialism is the only means by which their will come to their salvation for it gives them the enlightenment, of which Tolstoi gives a most splendid and true definition—"that it will enable the individual to refuse to give his liberty, which is the foundation of true human dignity, into the hands of others and to be himself responsible for his own actions." Amen.

LEO E. HAENDELMAN.

New York, June 10.

A Sort of "Volkszeitung - Milford" Resolution No. 2.

To THE PEOPLE.—A report having appeared in the "Volkszeitung" of June 6, stating that a notice sent to THE PEOPLE of an open meeting to be held on Tuesday, June 6, had not been published; insinuating that the Editor of THE PEOPLE could give plenty of space to matter for dissension but none for agitation; and said report being signed by one Winneger claiming to be "Secretary," the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is a fact that THE PEOPLE published on June 4 an advertisement of a meeting to be held in the 23d Ward, Brooklyn, on June 6, which advertisement was correct as to date and place;

WHEREAS, The advertisement, or report, in the "Volkszeitung" was incorrect and whereas, "Winneger" is not, and has not been, Secretary, and so far as we know is not a member of the Party; and

WHEREAS, The statement of Winneger about the use of space in THE PEOPLE is gratuitously false; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the 23d Ward S. L. P. of Brooklyn declares emphatically that the notice appearing in the "Volkszeitung" was not the work of any of the members of our Branch, and repudiates the sentiment expressed therein;

RESOLVED, Further, that this Branch demands of Mr. Winneger a correction of the notice and a retraction of his utterances.

S. RESWICK, Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13.

One of the "Boys in Blue" Heard From.

To THE PEOPLE.—To the looker-on, the controversy now going on between the S. L. P. and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association proves beyond a doubt that the S. L. P. has passed the narrows, so to speak, and is emerging on the open seas.

The fear shown by some timid people that the rupture between the S. L. P. and that S. C. P. A. will prove disastrous to the former is in my humble opinion entirely groundless because, even if the said Association had its paws legally on everything belonging to the Party, the Party has vitality enough to stand the strain, even if it should have to introduce amongst its members, sympathizers and interested spectators a regular "Salvation Army" starvation week to enable it to continue its mission.

I would suggest that the S. C. P. A. call on the majesty of the capitalist laws in order to get as much of the Party's means as it has got its paws on legally; those of its members that did not choose to remain in the newspaper business could go in the second-hand clothing business.

As to the vocabulary of the Editor of THE PEOPLE being famous, I know people who regret that the same can be heard by but a limited quantity of the people and who are straining every nerve to make it well, not exactly famous, but heard by a larger and larger part of the people.

It would without a doubt be the first nail in the Party's coffin the moment it would need to depend entirely upon a few individual members' real or assumed superior wisdom and integrity.

In writing these lines I am not clamoring for space in THE PEOPLE as the controversy I presume is settled until we hear the decision of THE BOSS—the S. L. P. in August next.

INTERESTED SPECTATOR.

Baltimore, Md., June 11.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

H. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—By the light of the experience, now being made with the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association, we would say that there is no such thing as GUARANTEEING the safety of a Socialist paper the moment it is put into the hands of an incorporated body. Men capable of committing a breach of trust will always gripe their "legal" rights. Taking all the facts in consideration, the Publishing Association that you propose for your paper can not be made safe by "provisions"; the safest thing to do is to leave the paper wholly in the hands of the Section. The danger that may arise from that quarter is one that CAN be guarded against, it can be guarded against by PARTY VIGILANCE. And this may have the additional advantage of shaking many an over-confiding or too easy-going member into the requisite vigilance that now is so often absent. Having and feeling the direct responsibility for the safety of our press, the membership may shake off much of that "tolerance" that is so pregnant with danger; our membership will be all the more careful whom to accept, and will be all the quicker to fire out a crook. Thus the Party itself will be rendered all the safer through the necessity to safeguard its press. That's our best advice. Of course the Party must not be incorporated.

L. M. W., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—For matters like that, on the S. L. P. of New Jersey, address John P. Weigel, the Secretary of the State Committee.

TO THE MANY UNANSWERED CORRESPONDENTS.—An infamous sore throat, that seized this office this week, will have to be accepted as the apology for leaving your letters unanswered in this number.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.

(Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Marx and Engels:	
The Communist Manifesto	$0.10
Karl Marx:	
Value, Price and Profit	.35
Wage-Labor and Capital	.05
A Discourse of Free Trade	.25
Capital, $1.20; cloth	1.75
Frederick Engels:	
The Condition of the Working Class in England	1.25
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science	.05
George Plechanoff:	
Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; cloth	.40
H. M. Hyndman:	
Economics of Socialism	1.20
E. Belfort Bax:	
Religion of Socialism	1.00
Ethics of Socialism	1.00
Outlooks from the New Standpoint	1.00
The French Revolution	1.00
History of the Paris Commune	.25
W. H. Dawson:	
German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle	1.00
George Howell:	
New and Old Trade Unionism	1.00
Sydney and Beatrice Webb:	
History of Trade Unionism	5.00
Industrial Democracy, 2 vols	8.00
Problems of Modern Industry	2.50
Beatrice Potter (Webb):	
The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain	1.00
Eugene Sue:	
The Silver Cross or the Carpenter of Nazareth, 25c.; cloth	.50
Peter Kropotkin:	
An Appeal to the Young	.05
Charles H. Vail:	
Modern Socialism, 25c.; cloth	.75
W. S. McClure:	
Socialism	.10
James Connolly:	
Erin's Hope	.05
Daniel De Leon:	
Reform or Revolution	.05
What Means This Strike?	.05
Lucien Sanial:	
The Socialist Almanac	.50
Territorial Expansion	.05
The New Trusts, etc	.05
Grant Allen:	
Charles Darwin, his Life and Work	.30
Huxley and Agassiz:	
Darwin and Humboldt, their Lives and Work	.15
Edward Aveling:	
Darwin and Marx, a Comparison	.10

We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard book "History of the Paris Commune," regular price $1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

Catalogues mailed free of charge on application.

Brooklyn comrades and friends of the Movement are requested to attend a mass meeting arranged by 19th Ward Branch, at 83 Bartlett street, between Broadway and Throop avenue, Saturday, June 17, at 8 p. m.

Comrade Selig Schulberg, of Pittsburg, Pa., the youthful leader of the Allegheny steel car workers' strike, will be the speaker. Subject: "New Trade Unionism; how it works in Pennsylvania."

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1031d Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 353

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fret, 338

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. 273

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D. s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 165 local branches with more than 19,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.0 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. Members at large are not accepted but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts."

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Graduate of the University of Berlin,

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121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. B. SALISBURY,

Counselor at Law. 392

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506 6th Str., near Avenue A.

Telephone Call: 1173 Spring. 357

BRANCH: 332 E. 86th Str.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of June 13, with L. Sanial in the chair. Absent Matchett and Keep, both excused. The financial report for the week ending June 10 showed: receipts, $74.20; expenditures, $224.55.

Section Philadelphia, Pa., reported the expulsion of Gustav Bergman for declaring himself an Anarchist-Communist and disregarding principles and tactics of the Party. Comrade Max Forker sent a brief report about the preliminary conference at Brussels, stating also that he was about to return. Organizer Hickey reported about work in Kansas, he having organized a Section of 108 members among the striking miners at Weir City, Kan. Resolutions on the controversy with the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and condemnatory of the stand taken by said paper, were received from Rhode Island State Committee, Washington State Committee and Section Yonkers, N. Y. Section New London, Conn., was the first to report result of general vote on the question of severing connection with the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association; the Section cast 16 votes in favor of the question submitted, none against. Maryland reported election of new State Committee and the election of R. T. Maycumber, 1924 Christian street, Baltimore, Md., as Secretary of the Committee. M. Meyer, the Secretary of the Michigan State Committee, reported change of address to 238 Arndt street, Detroit, Mich. Section Waterbury, Conn., sent word that it has appealed against the decision of the N. E. C., ordering the Section to accept cards of members on transfer. Resolved, that since the Section failed to comply with the order of the N. E. C. within the two weeks given, the Section be suspended and the Connecticut State Committee be called upon to reorganize same. Section Pittsburg, Pa., sent resolutions for a general vote of the Party, seconded by Sections Buena Vista, West Newton, Dubois, Wilmerding, Philadelphia, Pa.; Canton, O.; New Britain, Conn.; and Providence, R. I., as per Art. IV., Sec. 4a of the Party constitution; the resolutions demand the removal of H. Stahl from the National Executive Committee and the introduction of a pledge to be signed by every candidate for the National Executive Committee, before he be voted upon, that he will loyally represent the Party in both principles and tactics. Secretary was instructed to submit the matter to general vote. H. Stahl entered protest, claiming the N. E. C. could not legally submit this question to the Party, and stating that he would appeal to National Board of Appeals.

The troubles in Section Cincinnati were then taken up. Report submitted by Ohio State Committee was read and final action laid over until next meeting. The National Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

"Appeal from Comrade F. M. Gessner, protesting against his expulsion by Branch 3, Section Pittsburg, Pa., was taken up. The comrade claims that the action of Branch 3 is null and void, inasmuch as it occurred in violation of the Party constitution and the by-laws of Section Pittsburg.

"Statement was read from Branch 3, showing that Gessner had received $10 from Dr. Rossman, which were not turned over to the proper officials of the Party and that trial occurred before Branch 3.

"The Board decides that action of Branch 3, Section Pittsburg, was illegal as trial was contrary to by-laws of Section Pittsburg, as well as of the S. L. P. constitution, and that charges should be brought in proper form before Section Pittsburg for trial.

"Appeal of Comrade Oliver Everett, against decision of City Central Committee of Section San Francisco, was taken up. Although time allotted had passed, Section San Francisco did not submit its version of the question at issue.

"Board decided not to sustain appeal, inasmuch as it involved routine work, which can be adjusted by majority vote at any meeting of the Section.

"ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary."

The protest of Section New York against decision of the National Board of Appeals in the matter of the Socialist Liedertafel (Branch 11), laid over from last meeting was then taken up. The Section stated it had, in the first place, denied the jurisdiction of the Board, because in severing its connection with the Liedertafel as a singing society, it had in no way interfered with the membership rights of the individual members as the action taken by the General Committee not only implied, but distinctly stated that the members of the Liedertafel attach themselves to their respective Assembly Districts; that it was merely a question of deployment of forces for the work of the Section and that this was for the Section and the Section alone to decide. The Board had decided: "That Branch 11, Socialist Liedertafel, shall be accorded all rights of membership until the general vote (of the Section) about to be taken, ratifies the severance of connection with Section Greater New York." Since this ruling implies that an action by a City Central Committee does not hold good until ratified by general vote of the Section, it deeply affects and makes almost impossible the form of organization existing in most of the large cities of the country.—Resolved, to sustain Section New York in its protest. In order to clearly define the question at issue, the matter was turned over to a special subcommittee to work out a statement. Committee: Sanial and Kuhn.

Letter from Board of Appeals in answer to a letter of inquiry as to their interpretation of Art. II., Sec. 14, of the constitution was read. The position of the Board, taken in regard to this matter, in the case of the throwing out of the vote of the Liedertafel, being regarded as untenable, the matter was turned over to the same sub-committee.

Comrade Hugo Vogt, the Editor of the "Vorwaerts," appeared before the National Executive Committee and submitted a most remarkable letter from K. Ibsen, of Cleveland, a member of the Board of Appeals. In this letter it is said, among other queer things in relation to the expulsion of Arthur Kahn, that, contrary to the statement of Section New York, there was no Kahn enrolled at all. Vogt submitted the City Record containing enrollment list and showing that Kahn, Arthur, 335 E. 72d street, had enrolled as a Democrat. Ibsen also states in his letter that the Board was compelled by the Party constitution to decide against Dietzgen's appeal because of his connection with the Debs party; but that he would, for the whole of his life, be ashamed of this action. He also states that if the present course is pursued, then, from his knowledge of Bandlow, Hayes, Kircher, Cowen and others, results would not be good for our Party, because "bear in mind that Debs is the personal friend of these people to-day and that the step over to that side would be less hard for them than for us Germans. * * * The howl of triumph of the Debsites ought to show you whither this will lead to, and you may, if you continue in this way, at some later time be able to boast that you have ruined a rising party."

These statements were considered so remarkable as to call for a strict investigation, and the matter was turned over to the same sub-committee.

Section Peoria, Ill., asked for copy of new charter and sent fee of 50 cents. Granted. New Sections organized and chartered at: Grove City, Pa.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Pasco, Wash., and El Paso, Texas.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

Sections' Resolutions on Dissensions Raised by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the Subject of the Party's Principles and Tactics.

SECTION STONEHAM, MASS.

WHEREAS, The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" has maliciously maintained a position on the question of taxation in violation of the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, and in direct opposition to the economic principles upon which these tactics are based; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that the "Volkszeitung" would sacrifice the Party to corrupt and inefficient pure and simple trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, The tactics of the "Volkszeitung" in general are such as have led the working class time and again into the slaughter of reaction; be it

RESOLVED, By Section Stoneham, Mass., S. L. P., in regular meeting assembled, that the tactics of the "Volkszeitung" have reached a point where it is difficult to distinguish them from open and premeditated treason; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we condemn the puerile utterances of the "Proletarian" on the taxation question and stigmatize as utterly opposed to the position of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts its attempt to ignore the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

W. J. CORCORAN, Jr.,
FRANK MacDONALD,
FRED. E. BUKER,
Committee.

• • •

SECTION YONKERS, N. Y.

WHEREAS, The recent controversy between THE PEOPLE and "New Yorker Volkszeitung" has clearly shown that the views held by the latter in regard to the question of taxation as well as to the Party's policy towards the trade unions are, not only at variance with the decisions of the National Convention of the S. L. P. held in 1896, but that said paper, "New Yorker Volkszeitung," in order to uphold its wrong position has resorted to falsifications and suppressions of the voice of the working people represented by the membership of the S. L. P.;

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Section Yonkers, S. L. P., at a regular meeting assembled, fully endorse the position taken by the National Executive Committee, the Editors of THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," and that we look upon the matter as an issue between the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialist Labor Party.

RESOLVED, That we consider as the only outcome, the complete control of the Party over the "New Yorker Volkszeitung."

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to THE PEOPLE, the "Vorwaerts" and the National Executive Committee.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Section.

M. KOWARSKY, Organizer.

• • •

SECTION PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party of the United States has attained the firm confidence of intelligent, class-conscious, proletarian voters and the open hatred of the capitalist class by its rigid adherence to the principles it stands for and its consequent decisive refusal to temper its arguments or mince its assertions to pander to the depravity of labor fakirs, the squeamishness of ignorant reformers, and the treachery of Fabians;

WHEREAS, The S. L. P. by national convention and general vote has proclaimed the necessity and wisdom of uniting the wage workers for political and economic action on the lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance;

WHEREAS, Unswavering opposition to trade unions that do not adopt and support a class-conscious political programme, and quick, bold, unmitigated condemnation of persons, in and out of the S. L. P., who mislead, intentionally or not, by false issues, or confuse with dilettante statements of scientific Socialism, are imperative on the Party, its members and officials as correctly expressive of the Party's tactics and principles;

WHEREAS, The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association have placed themselves in avowed hostility to the Party's tactics and principles by making a pretense at criticism an opportunity to advocate abandonment of the S. T. & L. A. and a return to the method of "boring from within" pure and simple trade unions, a method discarded and disapproved because of its futility and idiocy; by the employment of a non-Party member in an editorial capacity; by the employment in an editorial position of a person who is individually opposed to the Party's attitude towards the S. T. & L. A.; by a negative cultivation of Debsism and Careyism; by issuing a bogus and fraudulent supplement to the "Vorwaerts"; and by a false, unscientific and untactical position on the question of the payment of taxes, accompanied with figures incorrect and grossly exaggerated, suppressing and misrepresenting information to the contrary, and pilfering the mailing list of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" for the dissemination of its errors in an alleged monthly English edition;

RESOLVED, That Section Providence condemns the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association as acting contrary to the letter and spirit of the platform and resolutions of the S. L. P. of the United States and the requirements of a true Socialist Movement in this country;

RESOLVED, That Section Providence approves and supports the majority of the National Executive Committee and the Editors of the Party organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts," in the means they have employed to counteract the harmful and treasonable conduct of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association towards the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Movement of the United States;

RESOLVED, That unless the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association places itself in STRICT SUBORDINATION to the S. L. P., steps be taken at once to divorce the Party and its official organs from all connection with and recognition of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association;

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be published in the Party press and that the Editors be requested to place in prominent type the words "strict subordination" which appear in the last resolve.

Adopted by Providence Section, S. L. P., June 6, 1899.

CHARLES KROLL, Chairman.
L. SILVERBERG, Secretary.

• • •

SECTION HAVERHILL, MASS.

WHEREAS, The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, through the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," has seen fit to assail the tactics pursued by the Socialist Labor Party upon the questions of taxation and the Party's trade union policy, questions which have been determined by the Socialist Labor Party both in State and national conventions, and which have proved the wisdom and correctness of the Party's position upon these questions; be it

RESOLVED, By Section Haverhill, S. L. P., in meeting assembled, that we denounce as unwarranted and treacherous to the S. L. P. the action of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association as manifested through the "New Yorker Volkszeitung";

RESOLVED, That we without hesitation or evasion unqualifiedly endorse the tactics of the S. L. P. and the actions of the National Executive Committee and the Party organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," in the stand which has been taken against this manifestation of "Haverhillism" in New York;

RESOLVED, That we do not believe the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to be a fit body to control the printing and publishing of Socialist newspapers while said Association tolerates as members persons who are hostile to the tactics of the S. L. P. and are in open rebellion to the established policy of the Party on the matters in question; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we condemn the actions of H. Stahl as a member of the National Executive Committee and ask that he be removed as early as possible to the end that the injury which the Party must suffer from the course which he has taken may be reduced to a minimum.

SECTION HAVERHILL, S. L. P.
MICHAEL T. BERRY, Organizer.

• • •

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

We, the members of Section Essex County, S. L. P. do not approve of the attitude taken of late by THE PEOPLE in antagonism to the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." While we believe that the free discussion of a subject will help to enlighten the readers of Party organs, yet we do not believe that the columns of THE PEOPLE should be made the mouth-piece of any one or more persons to attack others for a mere personal concern; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the columns of THE PEOPLE should be used for educational purposes rather than for creating dissension in the ranks of our Party; be it further

RESOLVED, That Section Essex County, in meeting assembled, does hereby protest against the slanderous attacks upon a daily paper which has advocated the principle of Socialism for more than 20 years.

A. P. WITTEL, Secretary.

Illinois.

CHICAGO.—The following Sections are requested to send the place and dates of their meetings to "The Workers' Call," 36 West Clark street, Chicago: Cincinnati, O.; Columbus, O.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Tacoma, Wash.; Seattle, Wash. These are wanted publication. Their membership can thereby be swelled, for the "Workers' Call" has quite a lot of subscribers in those cities, which were taken from the subscription lists of the defunct "Spirit of '76."

Massachusetts.

MALDEN.—Organizers of Massachusetts Sections having a subscription list issued by Malden Section in aid of the free speech fund will return all moneys collected thereon to the various comrades who subscribed, as we have received enough to pay all of our legal expenses.

C. CLAUS, Secretary.

ANDOVER.—Comrades and Sections having printed copies of Section by-laws and municipal platforms will confer a favor by sending a copy to: JOHN J. DUFFY, North Andover Depot, Box 6, Mass.

BOSTON.—That Boston has at last awakened to realize that its proletaire wants that which rightfully is its own, was evidenced by our meeting held Sunday, June 4, on Boston Common, the largest number of people gathered together to hear Comrade M. Cohen, of New Jersey, and Comrade Chas. Kroll, of Providence, R. I., on the striking textile workers in Slatersville, R. I. Section Boston arranged this meeting in behalf of the striking comrades in Slatersville and gave the entire collection taken, amounting to $10.43, to them, and in addition to this the City Committee has ordered subscription lists to be circulated throughout the entire city. It is safe to predict this will net a very handsome sum.

EDW. L. ROSEMAN.

LYNN.—The Lynn Section of the S. L. P. will hold open air meetings at Lynn Beach Band Stand, beginning Sunday, June 11, at 5:30 p. m., to be continued every Sunday until October.

C. B. MELANSON, Organizer.

Michigan.

Section Detroit, Mich., requests all Sections and Central Committees having printed by-laws to mail a copy to the Organizer to aid them in getting up a set of their own. Address: Henry Ulbricht, Jr., 56 Catherine street, Detroit, Mich.

Missouri.

KANSAS CITY.—At a special election of Section officers, held here this evening, O. M. Howard was elected Section Organizer; Alvin J. Tanner, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, and Garnet Futgoye, Secretary.

SECTION KANSAS CITY will hold a special election on Thursday evening, July 13, at headquarters, 220-222 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo., to vote on the proposition presented by the National Executive Committee to sever connection with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association which now publishes THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts" and publish these organs under direct supervision of the Party. In order to vote intelligently it is necessary that every member read the statement of the N. E. C. which is printed in THE PEOPLE of June 11. A sufficient quantity of this number will be at headquarters beginning this week; come and get one so you will understand the question.

O. M. HOWARD, Organizer.

New Hampshire.

B. F. KEINARD'S TOUR.

June 20, Ashland; June 21, Laconia; June 22, Franklin Falls; June 23, Concord; June 24, Hillsboro Bridge; June 25, Keene; June 26, Milford; June 27 and 28, Manchester; June 29, Sommersworth; June 30, Dover; July 1, Portsmouth.

New York.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

Proceedings of General Committee, June 10, 1899. Meeting at 64 East 4th street, Comrades Vanderporten and King presided. The Sergeant-at-Arms reports that delegates of the Liedertafel demand admission basing their demand on the decision of the National Board of Appeals. Moved and carried to lay the matter over until the report of the Executive Committee has been heard.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Credential Committee reports in favor of the following:

New York—1st, 5d and 5th A. D.'s, S. Crystal in place of Cortun; 2d A. D., Harry Feigenoff in place of L. Pomerantz; 20th A. D., A. Svoboda and Edward Kristl in place of Heiman and Klein; 32d and 33d A. D.'s, Vanderlueth in place of Siff.

Brooklyn—3d and 9th Wards, John Keep; 16th Ward Br. 2, Isidor Kaufmann in place of Behrens; 20th A. D. Br. 1, Julius Nueske in place of Chas. Finger.

New members were admitted.

Objection was raised to admission of W. Reinhardt, whose application came from the 7th A. D., on the ground that he lives in another District. He was admitted with the understanding that he will join the proper District.

The Executive Committee recommends not to admit applicant Julius Grunzig on the following grounds: Some years ago the Board of Directors of the "Volkszeitung" made an attempt to have all the employés of the "Volkszeitung" join the party. Mr. Grunzig, who is an assistant editor on that paper, strongly objected, claiming that the red card does not make a Socialist. He joined, but soon was out again. It was he who brought on the present situation by starting the attack on the Party's policy in the columns of the "Volkszeitung" during the absence of the Editor in Chief, who, though not in accord with that policy, had all along successfully evaded an open conflict. His present application in view of his former contempt for the red card, points to the fact that he wants to join, not in order to help the Party, but to obstruct its work.—The recommendation was concurred in by 33 votes against 26. A motion was then made to send this matter to a general vote. A point of order being raised, the chair rules the motion to be constitutional and in accord with the by-laws of the Section. Appeal being made, the chair was sustained by a vote of 33 against 26. The motion to refer to a general vote having received more than the required one-fourth—26 in favor, 39 against—it was declared carried.

Charges of 6th A. D., Brooklyn, against Frederick Schaefer for supporting the Debsites, were referred to the Grievance Committee.

A letter was received from the former Branch 1of 21st Ward, Brooklyn, stating that 12 members wanted to reorganize and that the Organizer refused to take action. They therefore decided to dissolve. They gave up the property of the Branch to an independent organization. The Organizer stated that he had visited the Branch and was ready to report four weeks ago, but was prevented by the continued debate on the "Volkszeitung" resolution. The Executive Committee recommends to take steps to secure the property of the Section. Referred to Executive Committee.

Report of Executive Committee.—It recommends the issuing of credentials to the Hungarian weekly paper "Nepszava" for the collection of funds from subdivisions. Concurred in.

It recommends the creation of an Agitation Fund; the issuance of agitation stamps; the creation of District Finance Committees appointed by and responsible to the Organizer; and the selling of literature in the ante-room of the General Committee, proceeds to go to the Section. All these recommendations were concurred in.

It ordered the 20th A. D. Br. 1, Brooklyn, to give its members a chance to participate in the general vote. The Branch complied.

Owing to the non-attendance of two members of the Entertainment Committee, it has become necessary to elect others in their place. Julius Hammer and S. Klein were elected.

Owing to the resignation of Comrade Matchett, Districts are called upon to make nominations for one member of the N. E. C. Moved to instruct the City Executive Committee to inquire of nominees whether or not they fully support the policy of the Party as heretofore carried out by the N. E. C., and to obtain written statements in reply to this inquiry. Carried by 41 against 17 votes.

The report of Comrade Keep on his work of organization was approved.

The National Board of Appeals decided against re-opening the case of Arthur Kahn, expelled by Section New York for registering as a Democrat, on the ground that no new evidence was submitted. The Executive Committee recommends to appeal from this decision to a general vote of the Party. In the discussion which followed, delegate Vogt stated that K. Ibsen, a member of the Board, had written to him that the Board was in possession of evidence which has never been submitted to Section New York, and on the basis of which they sustained A. Kahn in his appeal. Thus the Board claims to have evidence that there was no Arthur Kahn registered at all. The peculiar attitude of the Board as evinced by some of its recent decisions, receives a strange light from the fact that K. Ibsen expresses in the same letter his regret that the constitution of the Party compelled the Board to sustain Section Chicago against Dietzgen and that he—Ibsen—will be ashamed of this act for the rest of his life. The recommendation was concurred in.

The National Board of Appeals also decided that the Liedertafel must be accorded rights of membership while the general vote on the question of severance is going on. The Executive Committee has protested to the National Executive Committee against this action of the Board as being outside the Board's jurisdiction, the question being a matter of internal organization exclusively and no rights of "membership" of any sort being involved, since the members of the Liedertafel can exercise all their rights in their respective Assembly Districts.—The action was approved of.

The Executive Committee has instructed the Organizer to issue a call for funds in aid of the Slatersville, R. I., strikers.—Approved of. A collection was made in the General Committee, and $8.44 were collected.

The "Arbeiter Saenger Bund" of the Northeast States invites the Section to join in its parade on July 3, and asks the subdivisions to come with banners, lamplions, etc.—Moved to recommend to subdivisions to support the parade as far as possible. Amended, to instruct the Organizer to issue a call to subdivisions to participate in the parade. Amendment was carried.

By a general vote of 220 against 15 it was decided to amend the by-laws to the effect that no member can belong to more than one subdivision.

Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

NEW YORK.—The Socialist Labor Party of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts has removed to the Workmen's Educational Club, 347 East 157th street. Business meetings every Friday night.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—At the last meeting of the new 7th Assembly District, Br. 2, South Brooklyn, three new members were admitted and the Branch is healthily developing into a success. Our extra effort to still further enlarge the membership will be made through an agitation meeting, to be held at the regular headquarters, 1205 Third avenue, corner 53d street, on Thursday, June 15, with Arthur Keep as speaker. A number of handbills will be distributed and the South Brooklyn readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to give the Branch their hearty co-operation in making the meeting the success it deserves to be.

23d WARD, BROOKLYN.—Meets henceforth on 2d and 4th Fridays at 337 Sumner avenue.

Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG.—On Sunday, June 18, Section Pittsburg will suspend its Sunday afternoon agitation meeting and go to the woods for a Sunday outing at Hoffman's Farm. All members are requested to bring their families and friends and help make this occasion a success and enjoyable to all. Take the Suburban street car at 18th street, S. S., get off at Southern avenue Park or the Castle Shannon R. R. will take you to the farm.

VAL REMMEL.

Rhode Island.

To all Socialists:—The special election for the adoption or rejection of the Revised Constitution takes place Tuesday, June 20. Remember the date and make certain that your vote is cast against this so-called revised constitution and urge all other voters to do likewise. Already the voters have refused to accept the document and again the capitalist politicians try to ram it down our throats. Its acceptance is a denial of the right of the people to constitutional conventions, besides cutting our voting power in halves by substituting biennial for annual elections. In addition it further disfranchises the proletariat by basing the right to vote on property and the ability to read and write in the English language. First capitalism robs us of our wealth and deprives us of a chance to acquire an education, and now it brazenly asks us to permit it to take away our franchise for having suffered it to plunder and degrade us. Vote down the Revised Constitution.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island holds its annual excursion on Sunday, July 2, 1899. The steamer "Bay Queen" will leave Fall River Wharf, South Water street, foot of Power street, Providence, at 9:45 a. m., an sail direct to Newport. Two hours will be allowed at Newport, giving sufficient time to visit the Beach. The rest of the day will be spent in sailing around Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bays, returning to Providence between 6 and 7 o'clock. Tickets for adults are 35 cents, and for children under 12 years 20 cents. Tickets should be procured of the members in advance as it may be necessary to charge extra on all tickets sold at the wharf on account of the rigid contract required by the Steamboat Company. This is as cheap an excursion as will be run by any organization, and the hour of starting and return is fixed to meet the convenience of comrades outside of Providence. It is hoped they will be present in good numbers, and assist in making the excursion a financial success. The treasury is empty and a season of expensive propaganda is ahead of us.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

General Executive Board S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on June 1, at 184 William street. Members present: De Leon, Wilson, Vogt, Luck and Brower; Vogt, chairman.

Communications:—From Newport News, requesting that an Organizer be sent there; Secretary to write Comrade McCullough and see whether he would go to Newport News and explain the aims and objects of the Alliance. From Minneapolis, Minn., requesting that Comrade Hickey be sent through Northern Michigan and Wisconsin; Secretary to confer with the National Secretary of the S. L. P.

Communications were also received from New Bedford, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Lima, O.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Centerville, R. I.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Riverpoint, R. I.; Detroit, Mich.; Shenandoa, Pa.; Waterbury, Conn.; Trenton, N. J.; Hartford, Conn.; Toronto, Ont.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Rockville, Conn.; London, Ont.; and Philadelphia, Pa., forwarding dues and asking general information; from Providence, R. I., applying for District Charter and informing the Board that the members of L. A. 222, Textile Workers, had been discharged for advocating the principles of Socialism. The members of this Alliance had then held a meeting and demanded their reinstatement, which was refused by the firm. The Local then ordered a general strike. District Alliance of Rhode Island issued an appeal for financial assistance. The action of L. A. 222 and the Rhode Island District Alliance was endorsed, and the Secretary instructed to notify the Locals to contribute. Communication from Cloak Makers' of Toronto, Ont., L. A. 244, requesting the Board to have published in the Party papers the fact that there are plenty of cloak makers out of work in Toronto already, and that T. Eaton & Co., of that city, were merely trying to get cloak makers to go there to reduce the wages.

Charters were issued to:

Rhode Island Protective Association D. A. 17, of Providence, R. I.

Proletarian Labor Club, Newburgh, N. Y.

Essex County Pioneer Mixed Alliance, Bloomfield, N. J.

Pioneer Alliance, Kansas City, Mo.

Comma Ella Reeve Cohn was appointed Organizer of the State of New Jersey.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

Slatersville Strike Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$135.08
R. I. District Alliance, S. T. & L. A.	25.00
Blackstone Valley Weavers, Lonsdale, R. I.	20.00
Fred. Cohen, McKeesport, Pa.	5.00
Conn. State Convention, S. L. P., per P. Serrer	10.25
Section Hamilton, O., S. L. P.	5.00
Section Birmingham, Ala., S. L. P.	2.00
New Bedford, Mass., L. A. 10, S. T. & L. A.	25.00
River Point, R. I., L. A. 227, S. T. & L. A.	15.52
Collected by:	
J. Hackett, Providence, R. I.	1.25
J. Gannon, ditto	.50
M. Browen, Pawtucket, R. I.	.50
J. J. Brogan, Lonsdale, R. I.	2.40
Jas. O'Brien, ditto	5.50
Peter Fliebiger, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
30th A. D., Br. 2, N. Y.	3.5)
Fanny Bellin, N. Y.	1.00
T., N. Y.	1.00
A lost bet, N. Y.	1.00
Swedish Machinists, L. A. 98, S. T. & L. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
32d and 33d A. D.'s, N. Y.	5.00
A. S. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
4th A. D., N. Y.	3.13
Collection by Herm. Deutsch, N. Y.	3.45
34th and 35th A. D.'s, N. Y.	10.00
August Hahn, N. Y.	1.00
H. H., N. Y.	2.00
Collection at General Committee, Section N. Y., S. L. P.	8.44
Collection at meeting of 12thA. D., N. Y.	2.00
Total	$304.52

T. CURRAN, Treasurer,
64 Hanover St., Providence, R. I.

N. B.—Remittances should be sent to "T. Curran," not "P. Curran." Contributions from organizations will be acknowledged through the mail as well as by publication.

List published June 11 credited $1.00 instead of $2.00 to C. Seavey, Wabash, Ind., and omitted to credit $1.00 to T. F. Herrick, Providence, R. I. With these corrections, the total as $135.08 is correct.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The second of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 3, Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

I. The New Trusts.

II. The middle Class: its Origin; its Rise; its Decline.

III. The Foreign Trade in the U. S. in 1890 and 1898.

IV. German Trade Unionism.

V. S. L. P. of Canada—Socialist Vote of California.

All of these subjects are of great interest and if properly pushed, the book can readily be disposed of.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents., which makes possible a very extensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, N. Y.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
cor. New Chambers and William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney at Law,
220 Broadway. Telephone: 171 Franklin.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

THE "DAILY PEOPLE" CONFERENCE

calls upon all militant Socialists of Greater New York and Vicinity to attend the

MASSMEETING
—on—
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23rd 99, 8 P.M.,
—at—
Teutonia :: Assembly :: Rooms,
3rd ave., bet. 15th & 16th sts.

Comrades Lucien Sanial, Daniel De Leon, Benj. Hanford and others will address the meeting.

Come one, come all! Admission free.

Continued Discussion Meeting
under the auspices of the
5 Districts of Yorkville,
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899,
(8 p. m.)
No. 206 EAST 86th Street.
Order of business is as follows:

1. Controversy between the "Volkszeitung" and THE PEOPLE.
2. General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.

Only members in good standing are admitted upon presenting their card of membership.

Herman Louis
ECKSTEIN BROS.,
Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
No. 72 Ave. B, N. Y.

We take the liberty to inform our friends, comrades and the readers in general that we have opened

A First Class Cigar Store

at the above address and will keep on hand a full line of smokers' articles. Cigars by the box a specialty and shipped to any part of the country in any quantity.